JANUARY 9, 1772. THE NUMBER 1067.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

A NEW YEAR's GIFT for the Reverend Mr. S. HENLEY.

Hic Stylus haud petet ultro
Quenquam animantem;
Nec quiſquam noceat cupido mihi pacis; at ille
Qui me commôrit,
Flebit, & inſignis tota cantabitur urbe.

Reverend Sir,

LEST you ſhould think your Merit overlooked, or judge your two Epiſtles to the Church of Englandman unanſwerable, I, his Amanuenſis, have prevailed upon myſelf to anſwer them, though not after a long Debate with myſelf whether or not it is worth While to anſwer a Writer who makes *Invective* ſupply the Place of *Argument*, and whoſe diſtinguiſhing Characteriſtick is Scurrility and Abuſe. And indeed, to be plain with you, I ſhould not have given myſelf this Trouble was it not to wreſt out of your Hands ſome Texts of Scripture, which you have preſſed into your Service, and perverted to the worſt of Purpoſes.

You ſet out with quibbling about the Word *Head*, and conſtrue in one Senſe what the Church of Englandman meant in another. You apply to the *ſupreme Head*, the King, what he plainly meant of a *ſubordinate Head*, a Biſhop, and call this Reaſoning. In the ſame illogical Manner you pervert his Meaning about future Rewards and Puniſhments, taking in a *future* Senſe what he meant in a *temporal* only. He had ſaid, that it would be good Policy in any Community, that could afford it, to propoſe [temporal] Rewards to excite Emulation, and make Men exert their Talents, which, for Want of ſuch Encouragement, might for ever lie latent in their Breaſts, loſt to themſelves and the World. "These Words you pervert to Rewards and Puniſhments in a future State, and aſk, "Does not this convey too ſtrongly an Inſinua-"tion that the Inſpection of the Deity, and the So-"lemnities of his Tribunal, are incapable of influencing "the Conduct of the Clergy?" This is the very Cant of Doctor Chauncey, which Mr. Henley has purloined, notwithſtanding his Pretenſions to an original Writer, and the high Diſdain he holds the Thoughts of Plagiariſm in. See the Truth of this in Doctor Chandler's Appeal Defended, P. 119, with the proper Anſwer to it; which I ſhall beg Leave to tranſcribe here, as the Book is in but few Hands.

Doctor Chandler had obſerved, "that of the many good Effects of an American Epiſcopate this would be one, namely, that the Clergy being under the Eye of "their Biſhop will naturally tend to make them more "regular and diligent in the Diſcharge of the Duties "of their Office." To which Doctor Chauncey replies, "that if their being under the Eye of the om-"nipreſent, omniſcient God, will not make them "regular and diligent, it is a vain Thing to expect that "their being under the Eye of the Biſhop will do it." To this Doctor Chandler rejoins, "that with equal "Truth and Propriety he might have ſaid, of all "but Atheiſts, that if their being under the Eye of "the omnipreſent, omniſcient God, will not reſtrain "them from the Crimes of Fraud and Injuſtice, it is "a vain Thing to expect that their being under the "Eye of the civil Magiſtrate ſhould do it. That the "perpetual Preſence and Inſpection of the ſupreme "Being ought to have a greater Effect on Men than "the Preſence of an earthly Superiour I freely allow, "but that it does not produce this Effect, in innume-"rable Inſtances, is a melancholy Truth; and, upon "one Moment's Recollection, the Doctor muſt confeſs "it. What then is to be done? Muſt Men be left "to do what is right in their own Eyes, "becauſe "they will not conſider themſelves as under the Eye "of the omnipreſent, omniſcient God? Ought Crimi-"nals to go unpuniſhed becauſe they will not govern "themſelves by the great Motives of Religion? Or, "where theſe are ineffectual, is it impoſſible that Men "ſhould be governed by Motives of a temporal Na-"ture? Or can it conſiſt with publick Wiſdom, and "the Safety of Society, that ſuch Perſons ſhould not "be reſtrained by human Laws. According to this "Scheme of Politicks, it is unreaſonable to expect "any Benefit either from Diſcipline in the Church "or from Government in the State."

I have made this Quotation to ſhow "that Mr. Henley is not only a *Plagiary*, but a bad Reaſoner; for the Argument proves too much to prove any Thing, and by proving too much proves Nothing. Arguing, however, upon this erroneous Principle, he aſks, in his next Paragraph, "what an Opinion ought we to entertain of the Founder of our Faith, who withheld from his Followers thoſe Incentives to Virtue, fat Livings, rich Benefices, &c. wherein he diſcovers an equal Ignorance of Logick, human Nature, and the holy Scriptures. His illogical Reaſoning has been taken Notice of already, and his Ignorance of human Nature may be gathered from the Argument he pilfered from Doctor Chauncey; but his Ignorance, or Perverſion of Scripture, muſt not be ſlightly paſſed over. Our Saviour's Words to his Apoſtles (Mark x. 43, 44) which he quotes and miſapplies, are theſe: *Whoſoever will be greateſt among you ſhall be your Miniſter, and whoſoever of you will be the chiefeſt ſhall be Servant of all.* The Enemies of Prelacy found upon theſe Words their *Herculean* Argument againſt Epiſcopacy, by conſtruing them ſo as to forbid the Apoſtles the Exerciſe not only of all civil but even eccleſiaſtical Dominion. But they mean Nothing leſs. When we conſider that all civil Government was inſtituted of God for the Puniſhment of evil Doers, and the Defence of thoſe that do well, and that our Saviour, when he came into the World, made no Alteration in civil Affairs, but left them as he found them, it would be very abſurd to conſtrue his Religion ſo as to make it forbid a Thing ſo beneficial to Mankind as civil Government is; and, in like Manner, ſince among the Gifts diſtributed for the Uſe of the Church (1 Corinthians, xii. 8. 9. 10) we read of Government, and Mention made of thoſe who *are over us in the Lord* (1 Theſſalonians, v. 12) to whom we are to ſubmit and yield Obedience. And ſince it is as impoſſible for a Church to ſubſiſt without *eccleſiaſtical* Government as it is for a State to ſubſiſt without *civil*, it follows that the one is as neceſſary, and as much of divine Inſtitution, as the other. All, therefore, that our Saviour can be preſumed to forbid, is ſuch a Dominion as is attended with Tyranny and Oppreſſion, a Contempt of the Governed, and a total Diſregard of their Intereſt. As all Government is a Burthen as well as an Honour, our Saviour puts all Governours in Mind, both in Church and State, that their higheſt Station is not ſo much a Place of Dignity as a Charge, not ſo much an Honour as a Truſt, a larger Miniſtry, a more painful Service, and laborious Attendance upon others. This is a natural and true Interpretation of this famous Text, which Mr. Henley and his dinenting Brethren wreſt to the Deſtruction of Epiſcopacy, and make the Baſis of their Arguments in Favour of Preſbytery. See the Commentators.

Nor is Mr. Henley leſs miſtaken in conſtruing ſome other Texts to a total Avocation of the Clergy's Thoughts from ſecular Concerns, ſuch as fat Livings and the like, though theſe Texts, in their literal View, ſeem to favour this Conſtruction. There is no arguing from the State of the Church and Clergy in our Saviour and his Apoſtles Time, and for ſome Ages after, to the preſent State of it. The miraculous Powers, Gifts, and Graces, then afforded to the Church, ſuperſeded the Uſe of many Things which their being withdrawn makes neceſſary now a-Days. Though our Saviour's Kingdom be not of this World, yet it is in the World; and the Miniſters of it, ſo long as they are Men, muſt have ſome Regard to ſecular Matters, as well as other Men, and this too conſiſtently with the Deſign of their Inſtitution, otherwiſe St. Paul would not have ſaid "that they who preach the Goſpel muſt live of the Goſpel," and called this too *God's Ordinance*.

However, Mr. Henley, I do not plead up for fat Livings, and ſuch Preferment as would, in all Likelihood, have ſealed your Lips againſt the Epiſcopal Order, had you been lucky or deſerving enough to have got one of them. I only argue for a ſuitable Support, ſuch as will enable the Clergy to anſwer the End of their Miniſtry, and prevent the ill Effects ariſing from that Diſreſpect and Contempt, which, from the Conſtitution of human Nature, we find inſeparably to attend on Poverty and a mean Appearance. Solomon hath long ſince obſerved, "*that* "*though Wiſdom is better than Strength, yet never-*"*theleſs the poor Man's Wiſdom is deſpiſed, and his* "*Words are not heard.*" It was reckoned Sin in Jeroboam "*to make Prieſts of the loweſt of the People.*" Let this be an Indication, that Men of Fortune and Family ought to undertake the ſacred Office, which yet they will not do without ſuitable Encouragement. As no Man will ſacrifice an expenſive Education to an unprofitable Employment, common Prudence ſhould put us on ſuch Methods as are likely to excite Men of Intereſt and Abilities to enter into holy Orders, that the beſt Cauſe may have the beſt Management, and the pureſt Religion the ableſt Defenders.

Mr. Henley ſeems to think that the Epiſcopal Form of Government did not prevail during the firſt fifteen Centuries, and aſks from what Church Hiſtory we may gain this Information. I anſwer, from Scripture itſelf, and the concurring Teſtimony of the pureſt Ages. He ſays Chriſt left no Biſhops. Be it ſo. But what if he left Apoſtles, which is much the ſame Thing (nay, in primitive Times, Apoſtles and Biſhops often paſſed for *ſynonimous* Terms) and the Apoſtles left Biſhops. St. Paul ordained Timothy and Titus, and made them Governours of Churches, the one of Epheſus, the other of Crete; to the latter of whom he expreſsly gives this Charge, "*to ſet in Order the* "*Things that were wanting, and ordain Elders in* "*every City.*" And indeed, in his Epiſtles to them both, he deſcribes the Office and Duty of Biſhops, and lays down Rules and Directions both for their own Conduct and the Conduct of thoſe under their Miniſtry. And, in a Word, theſe two Epiſtles are a Kind of paſtoral Charge, from which both Biſhops and Curates, in all Ages, may receive much Benefit and Inſtruction. That Timothy and Titus were ordained by St. Paul, and by him conſecrated Biſhops, is plain from his calling one or both of them his Sons, and from his ſaying of Timothy (1 Timothy iv. 24) *that he received the Gift that was in him* (namely, the Gifts and Graces of the holy Spirit conferred upon him at his *Ordination*, or his *Conſecration*) *by the laying on of the Hands of the Preſbytery*; meaning his own Hands, and the Hands of the Preſbyters that were preſent. But, as if he had foreſeen the bad Uſe the Preſbyterians were to make of this Text, he explains his Meaning, (2 Timothy, i. 4.) where he puts him in Mind, "*to ſtir* "*up the ſame Gift conferred upon him by the putting* "*on of his own Hands,*" without mentioning the Hands of the *Preſbytery*; thereby plainly intimating to us, "that the Validity of his Ordination depended on the putting on of his Hands, without thoſe of the Preſbytery, though not of theirs without his." But as this is a Matter of Fact too copious to be diſcuſſed in a Newſpaper, and can only be learned from Church Hiſtory, thither I refer the Reader for farther Satisfaction.

Mr. Henley next tells us, "that Chriſt's Commiſſion extended no farther than to *diſciple* and *baptiſe*. What? Did it not extend alſo to Church Government? Aye, and to appoint Succeſſours in the ſacred Office to the End of the World. And that it did ſo is plain from St. Paul's Charge to Titus (i. 5) Can it be ſuppoſed that our Saviour did not leave the Power of making ſuch Laws and Conſtitutions as are neceſſary not only for the good Government of his Church, but even for its Preſervation? For in Regard the Church is a formed and ſtanding Society, how can we imagine it left deſtitute of a Power without which no Society can ſubſiſt? And ſince, without a Succeſſion of Miniſters, Chriſt's Church cannot ſubſiſt to the End of the World, the ſame Reaſon which moved him to delegate Apoſtles, to ſupply his Abſence, ſtands equally good for delegating others to ſupply their Mortality. Therefore, conſidering the Reaſon and Nature of the Thing, leſs than this cannot be made of Chriſt's Commiſſion to his Apoſtles: "As my Father ſent me, ſo I ſend you; and lo! I "am with you to the End of the World."

We are next told, by Mr. Henley, "that the audacious Attempt to deprive the American Church of a Biſhop was the ſole Project of thoſe who refuſed a Conſultation with his Lordſhip of London." If this is not a downright Falſehood, it is at leaſt a vile Perverſion of Truth. The Caſe was this: In Order to prevent any Thing being done at the Convention, and to gain Time, Mr. Henley propoſed to conſult the Biſhop of London on the Head of an American Epiſcopate; a Thing the Convention thought needleſs, being well aſſured, by the Northern Clergy, both of the Biſhop's and King's favourable Diſpoſition this Way. And this he calls a *Conſultation*, a Catachreſis, or Abuſe of Words, not unuſual with this rhetorical Declaimer. If ever any Thing ſhould deprive the American Church of a Biſhop, it is more likely to be the impious Attempts of her own inſidious Sons, who put on the Maſk of outward Conformity to *ſkulk undetected, and retain only the outward Profeſſion of Orthodoxy to enable them to do the greater Execution.* Such Vipers, nurſed in her Boſom, are truly to her what the inſidious Gift was to Troy.

Mr. Henley is very unlucky in mentioning Judas's Fidelity to his Maſter; between whoſe Character and his own there is ſo ſtriking a Reſemblance; the one having betrayed his Maſter, the other his Cauſe. The Church of Englandman is not uſed to give or receive ſuch hard Words as abandoned Villain, and it pains him to think that any One deſerves them. However, let me obſerve that no One deſerves them more than that Man does, who, being bred up in violent diſſenting Principles, comes over to the Church for the Sake of the *Loaves* and the *Fiſhes*, and afterwards betrays her, and that under the aggravating Circumſtances of acting contrary to his Ordination Vows and Promiſes, and even his Oath of canonical Obedience. Mr. Henley cannot be at a Loſs to make the Application.

Mr. Henley next aſks, what gives the Clergy a Right to petition for a Biſhop in Oppoſition to the Senſe of the People? The Anſwer is, becauſe they want a Head for themſelves only, and not for the Laity. The Clergy meant no Harm to any Mortal upon Earth; much leſs to put a Slight upon the Legiſlature, with whom it is both their Duty and Intereſt to live in Amity; and they were ſorrier for Nothing than that the Commiſſary did not call them together, when the Aſſembly was ſitting, that they might have had an Opportunity at leaſt of ſoliciting their Concurrence, though ſuch a Step might have implied a Doubt of their Right to petition without it. But, ſurely, Mr. Henley knows that all free born Subjects have a Right to approach the Throne in an humble Petition for the Redreſs of Grievances; and the Grievance (the Redreſs of which is now Solicitude) is ſuch a One as the Chriſtian World cannot afford a Parallel, *a national Church without Rulers and Teachers!* Nor do I believe that the People of Virginia are ſo averſe to an American Epiſcopate as the Enemies of Epiſcopacy would have us believe. They, indeed, have done all in their Power to prejudice and inflame them againſt One; *but Truth is great, and will prevail.* And relying on that divine Promiſe made by Chriſt to his Church (Matthew, xvi. 18) we truſt that it will not be in the Power of the Devil and all his Agents to prevent the Publication of the Goſpel, where it is not known, in this new World, nor its being taught in greater Purity and Perfection where it is known; nor an American Epiſcopate, as the moſt effectual Means for accompliſhing theſe great and deſirable Ends.

When we originally came from our Mother Country we brought with us all the Rights and Privileges of Britiſh Subjects, *religious* as well as *civil*; the free Enjoyment of which was promiſed us by *Charter*, and the publick Faith given us for Security: And why theſe ſolemn Engagements ſhould be broken through now, to deprive the Church of a natural Right, I can ſee no Reaſon nor Juſtice. We want the full Enjoyment of religious Liberty; we want to be upon a Footing with other Denominations of Chriſtians, and to aim at a *Toleration* at leaſt, if not an *Eſtabliſhment*. We never can be a regular Church, we never can arrive at any Degree of Perfection, we never can be the Church of England, without a Biſhop; nay we cannot anſwer the End of our Miniſtry, nor be of that Service to Religion, ſo well without proper Rulers and Teachers as with them. There is Nothing more viſionary than to imagine that a Biſhop in England can do the Duty of a Biſhop here. If in England *Suffragans* were appointed, where the Dioceſe was judged too large for the Inſpection and Superintendence of one Biſhop, how much ſtronger a Claim has the American Church to a Biſhop, where the Dioceſe extends over both Sides of the Globe? In a Word, view the Matter in what Light you will, it will bear the ſtricteſt Scrutiny, the moſt ſevere Examination; nay, the more it is ſearched and examined into the more reaſonable, and even neceſſary, it appears to every thinking and unprejudiced Mind. Every reaſonable Objection againſt it has been removed, and backed with Reaſons unanſwered and unanſwerable. I wiſh we could as eaſily remove the unſurmountable Obſtacle of Mens Paſſions and Prejudices; but theſe we muſt leave to Time, which will bring all Things to Light, and to that God who has the Hearts of "all "Men in his Hands, and can turn and diſpoſe them "as it ſeemeth beſt to his godly Wiſdom."

Mr. Henley's ſecond Epiſtle to the Church of Englandman is ſo full of Scurrility and Abuſe that it would be abuſing the Patience of the Publick to anſwer it. He aims at Wit, in Spite of Nature, and affects a Diſplay of his Learning ſometimes, at the Expenſe of common Senſe. Like Lord Shaftſbury, but without his Talent, he tries to turn every Thing into Ridicule, as if ſuch Buffoonery was the Touchſtone of Truth. But, after all his apiſh Imitation of that noble Lord's Manner of writing, he is no more than a Lump of Lead hanging at his Backſide. Where is the Senſe, the Truth, or the Juſtice, in ſaying an American Epiſcopate would baſtardiſe the Church of England as at preſent eſtabliſhed? If by the *Church of England* he means the American Church of England, it is baſtardiſed already, being without its lawful nurſing Fathers, the Biſhops, and muſt for ever remain in a State of Baſtardy, until it is reſtored and put under the Care of its lawful Parents; a Thing the Clergy are now endeavouring to do, that it may be treated not like Baſtards, but like Sons.

Where is the Wit or Humour in comparing the Epiſcopate contended for to a *Hobbyhorſe*, a *Monkey*, &c. I can ſee no Wit or Humour in it, but a great Deal of Profaneneſs and Impiety; and the Compariſon would have come better from a *Monkey* than a *Man*. We want, and do aim at, an Epiſcopate here more perfect, if poſſible, than in England. We would have One purely primitive, with Juriſdiction only over the Clergy, and not clogged with civil Powers of any Kind. And as this will be more agreeable to the Laity, we hope it will be more ſerviceable to Religion. And who can be ſo unjuſt, ſo irreligious, ſo unchriſtian, as to oppoſe it!

After emitting the Gall of your Heart, through the Channel of your Pen, at the Church of Englandman, you could not conclude without a Fling at the whole Virginia Clergy, by calling him their Partiſan, and ſaying that what he had written would not diſparage him in the Eyes of the Brotherhood. Herein you exemplify the *Odium theologicum* in yourſelf, though unhappily you make the envenomed Dart you aimed at others rebound upon yourſelf. What the Church of Englandman wrote was with a Deſign to do Service to Religion, and therefore was well received both by Clergy and Laity, and indeed found Fault with by none but yourſelf, whoſe Cenſure he counts Fame. Your Apoſtaſy, indeed, was occaſionally animadverted upon; but you flatter yourſelf too much if you think it was ſolely aimed at you.

As to your Cenſures of the Virginia Clergy, and your Opponents in this Controverſy, particularly the Countryman, who appears to be as much a better Man than you are, as he indiſputably is a better Writer, neither they nor the Church of Englandman need mind them, conſidering they come from an envious, diſſatisfied Man, and well known to be a conſtant Snarler at Virtue and Merit, in whomſoever they are found, and ſuffers his licentious Tongue, if not his Pen, to run out againſt all Orders and Degrees of Men, from the King down to a Conſtable. So prevalent is the *Odium theologicum* in yourſelf, that you ſeparate from your Brethren of the Clergy to join, or rather to head, the Cry of the Miſled amongſt the Laity, thereby to curry Favour and make yourſelf popular. But let me tell you, thoſe you make your Court to have too much Senſe not to ſee through this flimſy Veil, and will act like him of whom the Poet ſays,

Cui male ſi palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus.

You find Fault with your Opponents for not putting their Names to their Publications. In this, I think, they are right; becauſe it is the beſt Way to have Matters fairly diſcuſſed. When a Perſon puts his Name to a Piece, ſome Affection of the Reader, proceeding from a good or bad Opinion of the Writer, mixes itſelf with our Reaſon, and too often biaſſeth the Judgment; but when no Name is put to it, the Merits of the Cauſe are only regarded, and the Writer has Juſtice done him. For this Reaſon, I would have you do ſo too; for without being your *magnus Apollo*, I will venture to prognoſticate, that, for the future, whatever Piece has the Signature of *S. Henley* ſubſcribed to it will be but little regarded, if thought deſerving of a Reading.

Laſtly, with all your Sagacity, you have not been able to find out the Reaſon why the Author of that Piece ſigned himſelf *A Church of Englandman*. It is becauſe he really is what he pretends to be, which you are not. This is a Fact the Publick may believe, when it is aſſerted by

The Church of Englandman's Amanuenſis, J. H.

To Meſſieurs PURDIE & DIXON.

Gentlemen,

As the Publick has been greatly miſinformed with Reſpect to the Behaviour of ſundry Perſons in this Borough, I beg you will inſert what follows in your uſeful Gazette; and you will oblige

Your moſt humble Servant,

CORNELIUS CALVERT.

IN 1769, a Veſſel of mine went to the Iſland of Montſerrat, in the Weſt Indies. After her Arrival there, an Apprentice of mine (John Wilſon) got the Smallpox in the natural Way, of which he died on Board the Veſſel. On her Paſſage home, a ſecond Apprentice (Charles Sawyer Bouſh) got the Infection, who was not quite recovered on his Arrival here; for which Reaſon I adviſed him to go to the Peſthouſe, for a few Days, with a third Apprentice (William Borous) who I was apprehenſive was infected alſo, though the Diſorder had not made its Appearance on him. They both ſtayed there eight or ten Days, during which Time Charles Sawyer Bouſh got quite well, and there was no Appearance of the Diſorder on the other. I therefore ordered them back to the Veſſel, and next Day William Borous was taken with the Smallpox; upon which I ſent him back to the Peſthouſe, to prevent the Diſorder from ſpreading. And as three of my Negroes had worked on Board the Veſſel for eight or ten Days, who never had the Diſorder, I got Doctor John Dalgleiſh, to whom William Borous was a Patient, to inoculate them on the 24th of May, under the ſame Roof with him, which confined the Diſorder to one Spot. On the ſame Day, in the Afternoon, George Abyvon made it his Buſineſs to aſk me if I had inoculated again; to whom I replied, I had, and that none but Fools and Knaves would oppoſe it. Both of his Siſters had received the Bleſſing of Inoculation before my Children and Servants. At that Time our General, who brought up the Rear of the grand Mob, the 27th of June, 1768, was at the Diſtance of about eight Miles from the Borough of Norfolk, on a Viſit in Princeſs Anne County. The next Morning a Letter was ſent to him, by a Snake in the Graſs, hatched in Barbados, who acted behind the Curtain to diſturb the Peace, informing him that I had inoculated again. This General then told his Friend that a Mob was neceſſary, and wanted him to come to Town with him; but as his Friend was brought up to the Law, he knew that Mobs were not juſtifiable, nor could a Mob undo what I had done, therefore had more Prudence. That Day, in the Afternoon, Doctor Dalgleiſh was committed to Jail, and one of the Aldermen knocked down in the Street by two Ruffians; and at Night the Rioters came to my Houſe, demanding of me to drop former Suits, and an Indictment that was brought againſt them, which I refuſed to comply with. They then broke my Windows, and frightened my Wife and Children, one of whom then lay on her Deathbed.

In this Indictment againſt the Rioters I have had that Juſtice done me which a Britiſh Subject is entitled to; and for the Good of the Community I now publiſh the Proceedings, to deter the Licentious, and Dregs of the Earth, as well as others, from acting as Ruffians. The Law has been ſlow; but when it is duly executed, Juſtice muſt at laſt prevail. This was Lord Botetourt's Opinion of the Matter; and that Time would bring any Set of Men to Juſtice, if not a Senſe of Shame, let them be rich or poor. Theſe Ruffians would never have mobed my Wife and Children had they not been ſet on by baſe Wretches, who dared not appear in it themſelves, for Fear of being treated as the Coalheavers were by a Gentleman in London. As to the Ruffians, I pitied them, knowing their Underſtandings to be impoſed on.

Inoculation was practiſed fifteen or twenty Years in this Colony, in different Counties, before my Children or Servants received the Benefit of it (York Town, or County, not excepted) and in ſeveral Counties ſince, without Riots and mobing. Shall the daſtardly Behaviour of a few, that excited the Rabble to Riots and mobing, or the mercenary Views of Doctors who received a conſiderable Benefit, in 1767 and 1768, from the Smallpox in the natural Way, at the Peſthouſe, prevent me from ſecuring the Lives of my Children, and of his Majeſty's Subjects! They were paid for the Dead, as well as for the Living. The Lives of my Children and Servants are as dear and valuable to me as the richeſt Man's in the Colony. No Individual has ſuffered by my doing what George Abyvon, and his Aldermen, agreed to; which was ſufficiently proved at the General Court, in the ſpecial Verdict, twelve Copies of which Lord Botetourt cauſed to be printed before his Death.

Ramſay and Taylor know how much Money they received from Thomas Newton, Maximilian Calvert, and others, for the Smallpox at the Peſthouſe in 1768, where my Children were drove to, amongſt African Slaves which came in the ſaid Newton's Ship.

Mr. Bouſh had three of his Children inoculated at Baltimore, in Maryland, before I had mine, and he was one of thoſe who agreed to its being carried on here. He is rich, and can afford to pay twenty or thirty Pounds for each of them, which the other Inhabitants cannot be ſuppoſed to be able to do; but ſhall that prevent thoſe from the Bleſſing of Inoculation that can get it done here at one fifth or ſixth Part of the Expenſe that he was at, and thereby keep the Money in the Colony, eſpecially when it can and has been done within two Miles and a Half of the Borough of Norfolk with as much Safety as he did at the Diſtance of two Hundred Miles? He may ſend them to the Weſt Indies, or elſewhere, if he chooſes it; but that is no Rule to others, who cannot afford it. His Sons were inoculated within a Mile of Baltimore Town: Did he not endanger that Place as much as I did the Borough of Norfolk, at the Diſtance of two Miles and a Half? Did any Set of Villains mob him, his Wife, or his Children? Or any Perſon become Security for Ruffians, Rioters, and Mobers, who had acted illegally? He was the firſt Perſon, after his own Sons had received the Benefit of Inoculation, that aſked me if I was going to inoculate. I told him I was, knowing myſelf to be as free a Subject as he, and entitled, as a Parent, to do every good Office for my Children that he had a Right to, although not on the ſame Spot that he was pleaſed to ſend his to. Can any Set of Men, that have the leaſt Regard for Government and good Order, open their Eyes without ſeeing into ſuch Behaviour? Theſe Men were born of Women; their Wives are Women; they have Daughters of their own. How would three of the Securities, that ſtand convicted of a former Riot, or the reſt of them, like to have ſeen their Effigies carted through the Streets, and their Family treated with the ſame Indignity that mine was? My eldeſt Brother, Jonathan, died of the Smallpox in the natural Way, in a moſt deplorable Condition; he would have ſhuddered at the Thoughts of ſetting the Rabble on the Offspring of his Father, to gratify any Set of Villains who would have attempted to impoſe on his Underſtanding, nor would he have been Security for Rioters that mobed his Brother.

Eight of his Majeſty's Subjects died of the Smallpox that went beyond Sea in different Veſſels of mine, who now might have been alive had they received the Benefit of Inoculation. Beſides a poor Slave of mine, worth a Hundred Guineas, I have ſuffered ſome Hundreds of Pounds by that Diſorder in the natural Way; therefore I now declare, that Rioters who acted under the Influence of him who deceived Women and Children, nor Securities, or

any Mob that can be raiſed, ſhall intimidate me from ſecuring the Lives of the reſt of my Children, notwithſtanding the laſt that my Wife bore was mobed in the Womb before he made his Appearance in the World, at a Time when I was Miles from them and the Borough of Norfolk.

As to the unjuſt and unnatural Oppreſſion I have received, I hope I ſhall always have Spirit to treat it with the Contempt it deſerves. The above relates particularly to myſelf. Nothing farther ſhall be ſaid now, but that when the Suits in Agitation are finiſhed the Publick ſhall have a diſtinct Account of the Whole, with the principal Actors, in their different Colours and Capacities.

NORFOLK Borough, *ſc.*

WHEREAS I am credibly informed that Doctor John Dalgleiſh did, on the 24th of this Inſtant, inoculate ſundry Negroes with the Smallpox in the County of Norfolk, to the great Annoyance and Diſturbance of the Inhabitants of the ſaid Borough and County of Norfolk, and is alſo a common Diſturber of the Peace; and whereas there was a Warrant for the Behaviour, dated the 24th of this Inſtant, iſſued againſt the ſaid John Dalgleiſh, ſigned by John Taylor, Gentleman, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices for the County of Norfolk, directed to the Sheriff of Norfolk County, or his Deputy, to execute, which ſaid Warrant, Samuel Portlock, Deputy Sheriff, this Day made Return of in theſe Words: "The within named John Dalgleiſh is not to be found without the Limits of the Borough." Theſe are therefore, in his Majeſty's Name, to command you to bring the ſaid John Dalgleiſh before me, or ſome other of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the Borough aforeſaid, to anſwer to ſuch Matters as ſhall be objected againſt him by Richard Brown, John Crutchet, William Ward, William Colley, and divers others, Inhabitants of the County of Norfolk and Borough aforeſaid; and alſo that you require the ſaid John Dalgleiſh to bring ſufficient Securities for his good Behaviour till the next Court to be held for the County of Norfolk, on the third Thurſday in June next. Herein fail not. Given under my Hand and Seal, this 25th Day of May, 1769.

To the Serjeant of Norfolk Borough, or his Deputy. } MAX. CALVERT, and Seal.

Summon Paul Loyall, George Abyvon, Robert Fry, and Richard Bickerdicke.

Executed, and committed to the County Jail. Joſeph Calvert, Serjeant of the Borough.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. to the Sheriff of Norfolk County, greeting: We command you to ſummon Paul Loyall, George Abyvon, John Crutchet, William Colley, Henry Singleton, Richard Brown, and Robert Fry, to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid County, at the Courthouſe, on the third Thurſday in this Inſtant, to teſtify, and the Truth to ſay, in Behalf of us, in a certain Matter of Controverſy, in our ſaid Court, before our ſaid Juſtices, depending and undetermined between us, Complainants, and John Dalgleiſh, Reſpondent; and this they ſhall in no Wiſe omit, under the Penalty of one Hundred Pounds each. Witneſs, John Bouſh, Deputy Clerk of our ſaid Court, at the ſaid Courthouſe, the 10th Day of June, in the ninth Year of our Reign. JOHN BOUSH, D. Cl.

Executed by Samuel Portlock, Sub Sheriff.

NORFOLK County.

AT a Court held the 16th Day of June, 1769, the King againſt John Dalgleiſh by Warrant for Miſbehaviour, removed by Habeas Corpus.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

THE Jurors for our Lord the King, upon their Oath, preſent that Henry Singleton, William Ward, George Crutchet, and John Fiſe, late of the Pariſh of Elizabeth River, in the County of Norfolk, Labourers, and divers other Perſons, to the Number of thirty, and more, to the Jurors aforeſaid, as yet unknown, being Rioters, Routers, and Diſturbers of the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, on the 25th Day of May, in the ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, now King of Great Britain, &c. with Force and Arms, that is to ſay, with Sticks, Staves, and other offenſive Weapons, at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the County aforeſaid, unlawfully, riotouſly, and routouſly, did aſſemble, and gather together, to diſturb the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, and being ſo aſſembled, and gathered together, forty Panes of Glaſs, belonging to Cornelius Calvert, Gentleman, then and there being in a certain Dwellinghouſe of him the ſaid Cornelius, then and there unlawfully, riotouſly, and routouſly, did break and deſtroy, and other Wrongs to the ſaid Cornelius, then and there unlawfully, riotouſly, and routouſly, did, to the great Damage of the ſaid Cornelius, and againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

Witneſſes:

Cornelius Calvert, Proſecutor.——Sworn in Court, October 17, 1769.

BEN: WALLER.

OCTOBER 18, 1769.

Our Lord the King againſt John Dalgleiſh. } Upon a Warrant for the good Behaviour removed hither by Habeas Corpus, and a Recognizance taken thereon.

THE ſaid John appeared according to his Recognizance, and being fully heard, and divers Witneſſes ſworn and examined, touching the Matter of Complaint, it is conſidered, by the Court, that the ſaid John, and his Bail, be diſcharged from the Recognizance aforeſaid.

(A Copy.) Teſt, JOHN BROWN, for Ben: Waller.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol, October 22, 1770.

Our Lord the King, againſt Henry Singleton, William Ward, George Crutchet, and John Fiſe, } Upon an Indictment for a Riot.

THIS Day came, as well the Attorney General as the ſaid Defendants by their Attorney, and thereupon came a Jury, to wit, Thompſon Swann, &c. who, being elected, tried, and ſworn the Truth to ſpeak upon the Iſſue joined, upon their Oath do ſay that the ſaid Defendants are guilty of the Riot aforeſaid, in Manner and Form as in the Indictment againſt them is alleged: Therefore it is conſidered, by the Court, that the ſaid Defendants make their Fine with our Lord the King, the ſaid Henry Singleton by the Payment of twenty five Pounds, and the ſaid William Ward, George Crutchet, and John Fiſe, by the Payment of ten Pounds each, to his Majeſty's Uſe; and that they pay the Coſts of this Proſecution, and may be taken, &c. Coſts, thirty ſix Shillings, two Thouſand four Hundred and eight Pounds of neat Tobacco, and fifty Shillings, or five Hundred Pounds of Tobacco.

BEN: WALLER.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

AT a General Court held at the Capitol, October 22, 1770, ordered, that the Juſtices of the County Court of Norfolk cauſe Henry Singleton, William Ward, George Crutchet, and John Fiſe, to come before them, and enter into a Recognizance in fifty Pounds each, with two Securities, each of them in twenty five Pounds, to keep the Peace, and be of good Behaviour, for the Space of a Year.

BEN: WALLER.

NORFOLK County.

AT a Court held the 16th Day of November, 1770, preſent, John Hutchings, Joſeph Hutchings, Goodrich Bouſh, Matthew Phripp, and John Taylor, Gentlemen, Juſtices, Cornelius Calvert, Gentleman, by Thomas Burke, his Attorney, this Day produced to this Court an Order from the General Court, ordering them to cauſe Henry Singleton, William Ward, George Crutchet, and John Fiſe, to come before them to enter into Recognizances, with Securities for their keeping the Peace and being of good Behaviour for one Year, without reciting any Cauſe whereby they are deprived of judging between Man and Man, agreeable to the Oath they have taken, which, on mature Deliberation, they conceive is contrary to Law, and our happy Conſtitution, and therefore humbly hope that the Honourable Court will reconſider the ſaid Order.

(A Copy.) Teſt, JOHN BOUSH, D. Cl.

APRIL 27, 1771.

ON the Motion of his Majeſty's Attorney General, it is ordered that the Sheriff of Norfolk County take into his Cuſtody Henry Singleton, William Ward, George Crutchet, and John Fiſe, and there keep them until they ſhall enter into a Recognizance in fifty Pounds each, with two Securities, each of them in twenty five Pounds, to keep the Peace, and be of good Behaviour for the Space of one Year.

OCTOBER 19, 1771.

ON the Motion of his Majeſty's Attorney General, it is ordered that the Sheriff of Norfolk County do, on this Day Fortnight, make Return of the Order of the laſt Court for taking into his Cuſtody Henry Singleton, William Ward, George Crutchet, and John Fiſe, together with the Bonds, or Recognizances, entered into by them, according to the ſaid Order.

Sheriff's Return on an Order of Court dated April 27, 1771.

BY Virtue of the within, to me directed, I have taken the within named Singleton, Ward, Crutchet, and Fiſe, and bound them over, as will appear by a Bond of Recognizance hereunto annexed.

SAM. PORTLOCK, Sub Sheriff, for JOHN TATEM, Sheriff.

(A Copy.) Teſt, JOHN BROWN, for Ben: Waller.

*** The Securities for the good Behaviour of Henry Singleton, William Ward, and John Fiſe (Rioters who mobed my Wife and Children in 1769) are, Joſeph Hutchings, Samuel Bouſh, Maximilian Calvert, Thomas Newton, ſenior, Ramſay and Taylor, and John Hutchings.

The Securities for the good Behaviour of George Crutchit (a Rioter, one of the Mob at the ſame Time) are, Joſeph Calvert, and Thomas Newton, junior.

Where Villains can mob their firſt Magiſtrate, abuſe his Wife and Children, and can get Rioters, Doctors, Magiſtrates, and a Clerk whoſe Children have received the Benefit of Inoculation, as Securities for their good Behaviour, it becomes every well meaning good Subject to make it publick. Some may tamely ſit down under it: I never ſhall.

CORNELIUS CALVERT.

NORFOLK, *January* 1, 1772.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 9.

WE hear from Bedford that Mr. JOHN TALBOT, and Mr. CHARLES LYNCH, are elected Burgeſſes for that County.

[MARRIAGES.] Mr. HUGH INNIS, one of the Repreſentatives for Pittſylvania, to Miſs HANNAH EGGLESTON, of James City County.

[DEATHS.] Mr. BENJAMIN HOWARD, Clerk of Bedford, and one of the Burgeſſes for Buckingham.

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 22*d of this Month, in the Town of* Smithfield, *purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of* William Rand, *deceaſed,*

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *William Rand*, conſiſting of a Variety of Houſehold Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, Carpenters Tools, a Copper Still, a Quantity of Moloſſes and Brandy, Crops of Corn and Tobacco, Stocks of Horſes, Hogs, and Cattle, a Riding Chair and Harneſs, and ſeveral likely Negroes, moſtly Men and Women. Alſo three Lots of Land in the Town of *Smithfield*, on one of which is a ſmall Houſe; and a Tract of Land containing about two Hundred and ten Acres, three Miles from *Smithfield*, freſh, and good for Corn and Tobacco, pleaſantly ſituated, well timbered, and watered with ſeveral good Springs. At the ſame Time will be let, for a Term of Years, a Lot of Land in the ſaid Town, with a large Brick Houſe, and other convenient Houſes, a Well, and a Garden thereon, adjoining the Courthouſe, and will ſuit a Perſon in the publick Way; alſo another Lot adjoining the ſame, with a good Storehouſe, Counting Room, *&c.* commodiouſly ſituated for a Merchant. The Sale is to continue until next Day, if not all ſold before.

And on *Friday* the 24th will be expoſed to Sale, on the Premiſes, about ſeven Hundred and ſixty four Acres of Land, ſituated on the publick Road leading from *Carolina* to *Smithfield*, about eight Miles from Town, on the north Side of *Black Water* River, in the County of *Iſle of Wight*, whereon are ſeveral Houſes, Orchards, and other Improvements fit for Cropping, is well timbered, has a fine Range for Hogs and Cattle, is a very publick Place, and ſeems ſuitable for a Merchant; alſo a Water Griſt Mill, over a very conſtant Stream, with two Acres of Land, near unto the laſt mentioned Premiſes.

And on *Saturday* the 25th will be expoſed to Sale, on the Premiſes, a Tract of about two Hundred and ſixty two Acres of good Land, Part whereof is low Ground, ſituated in the County of *Southampton*, on *Broad Water* River; alſo a Tract containing about a Hundred and eighty two Acres of Land, the ſame in Quality as the laſt mentioned, and adjoining the ſame, the Whole being well timbered with Cypreſs and white Oak, and has a fine Range, with Houſes, Orchards, and other Improvements, is fit for Cropping, and eſteemed a very fine Place.

The Lands will be ſold altogether, or in Parcels, as may be agreed on. Six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers of the perſonal Eſtate for all Sums exceeding twenty five Shillings, and nine Months for the Lands, on giving Bond, with approved Security. Any Perſon may be ſhown the Land by applying to Mr. *John Rand*, in *Smithfield*, or to Mr. *William Rand*, on the Premiſes, in *Southampton*.

All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have Demands on the ſame are requeſted to make them known by the Day of Sale.

SOPHIA RAND, Executrix.
2 LEWIS ALLMAND, Executor.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 20*th of this Inſtant, for ready Money,*

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of Mr. *Thomas Thompſon*, deceaſed, at his late Dwellinghouſe, in the Borough of *Norfolk*, conſiſting of ſundry HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and a Quantity of TANNED LEATHER of different Sorts.——All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid *Thomas Thompſon* are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective Balances immediately, and thoſe who have any Demands againſt it are deſired to make them known to

MATTHEW PHRIPP, JOHN LAWRENCE, } Executors.
2

RUN away, on *Tueſday* the 6th Inſtant, an Apprentice named DANIEL M'CARTY, about nineteen Years of Age, ſtout limbed, with a down Look, wears his own Hair, and is very apt to give ſaucy Language when ſpoke to; he had on a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, a ſhort Duffil Coat almoſt new, and carried with him a Snuff coloured Coat and Waiſtcoat, with yellow Metal Buttons. Whoever brings him to me, in *Williamſburg*, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward. WILLIAM COSBY.

N. B. He works tolerably at the Wheelwright Buſineſs.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on *Gooſe* Creek, *Loudoun* County, the 15th of *December* laſt, an indented *Engliſh* Servant Man named RICHARD WELLS, of a low Stature, and thin dark brown Hair; he had on, and carried with him, a *Ruſſia* Drill Coat, a light gray Cloth Ditto, a white Flannel Jacket, a ſpotted Cotton One, and a lapelled blue Cloth Ditto, a Pair of good Buckſkin Breeches, a Pair of brown Cloth Ditto without Lining, Country made Yarn Stockings and Shoes, and a Half worn Felt Hat; he ſhaves and bleeds well, and has Razors and Lancets with him, reads and writes tolerably, and may probably forge himſelf a Paſs. Whoever ſecures him ſo that I may get him again ſhall have, if taken in this Colony, FIVE POUNDS Reward, and be allowed any reaſonable Charges beſides if he is taken out of the Colony. JOHN NORTON.

To the PUBLICK.

THE Subſcriber having ſtudied and practiſed MIDWIFRY for ſome Time paſt, with Succeſs, under the Direction, and with the Approbation, of Doctors *Paſteur* and *Colt*, flatters herſelf ſhe will meet with Encouragement, as Nothing will be ſpared to compleate her in the Knowledge of an Art ſo eminently neceſſary to the Good of Mankind. Ladies, and others, are therefore deſired to take Notice that they will be waited upon on the ſhorteſt Warning, by their humble Servant,

WILLIAMSBURG. MARY ROSE.

A COURSE of LECTURES on the Elementary Ideas of Poetry, including the general Principles of Compoſition, will be read by *S. Henley*, Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, *&c.* in *William & Mary* College.

Gentlemen who chooſe to attend are requeſted to ſend their Names before the 10th of *February*, as the firſt Lecture will be delivered on the Afternoon of that Day, at four o'Clock.

Price of Attendance THREE PISTOLES.

YORK Town, *January* 1, 1772.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Burcher*, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment; particularly thoſe who failed giving in their Bonds, as they will be deemed to carry Intereſt from the Day they became due. All thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make them known; and ſuch as are entitled to the Eſtate are deſired to attend at *York* Town on the 22d Inſtant, in Order that the Eſtate may be ſettled.

JOHN BURCHER.
1 JOHN HAY.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale about ſeven Thouſand Acres of LAND, four Thouſand of which lie in the County of *Buckingham*, known by the Name of the *Buckingham Tract*, and is all very valuable high Land; the other Tract, which lies on both Sides of *Willis*'s Creek, in the Counties of *Buckingham* and *Cumberland*, contains upwards of four Hundred Acres of exceeding rich low Ground, and very good high Land, with Tobacco Houſes, and others, ſufficient for twenty Hands. It will be ſold in Lots, or altogether, as may be agreed on, and will be ſhown by Mr. *Cary Harriſon*, at the Fork of *Willis*'s Creek. For Terms apply to

8 ARCHIBALD CARY.

LOST, at the *New Kent* Election, a large red Morocco Leather POCKET BOOK, with ſome Notes of Hand, ſome Bonds, and the following Tobacco Notes ſigned *Meredith & Timberlake*:

Nov. 25. { No. 41, Groſs 1230, Tare 107, Neat 1123, / No. 42, Groſs 1235, Tare 98, Neat 1137, / No. 43, Groſs 1235, Tare 100, Neat 1135, } ſweet ſcented.

Whoever delivers the ſaid Book and Papers to *Richard Timberlake*, of the aforeſaid County, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and be aſked no Queſtions.

To be SOLD, *on Credit till* October 1772,

TWO Hundred and twenty Acres of LAND on *Rock Caſtle* Neck, in *Goochland* County, on the Road between the Courthouſe and *Dungeneſs*, and within eight Miles of the Courthouſe. *John Hedges* lives on the Land, and will ſhow it to any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe. A good Title will be made, on giving Bond and Security to *David Roſs*.

JARVIS JACKSON.

AT *Cumberland* Courthouſe, on *Monday* the 27th Inſtant (*January*) will be ſold, to the higheſt Bidders, forty likely SLAVES. The Terms will be made known on the Day of Sale.

ARCHIBALD CARY.

To be SOLD, *at* Cumberland *Town, in* New Kent, *on* Friday *the* 24*th of this Inſtant* (January)

THE Sloop ELIZABETH, a Sea Veſſel that carries about two Thouſand five Hundred Buſhels, with all her Cables, Anchors, Sails, *&c.* The Time of Payment will be made agreeable to the Purchaſers, on giving Bond and Security as uſual.

To be SOLD, *at* Newport *Glebe, in* Iſle *of* Wight, *on* Monday *the* 10*th of* February, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

SUNDRY genteel new HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, ſeventy or eighty Barrels of *Indian* Corn, ſome Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, *&c.* Credit will be allowed till the *June* Court, on giving Bond and Security to H. JOHN BURGES.

*** The GLEBE is in good Order for Cropping, and will be rented to a careful Tenant.

To be SOLD *at publick Auction, on* Thurſday *the* 23*d of this Inſtant* (January) *being Court Day,*

SEVERAL very likely SLAVES, conſiſting of fine *Virginia* born Fellows, Boys, and Wenches; alſo the Stocks of Cattle, Hogs, Horſes, Corn, *&c.* belonging to the Eſtate of Captain *Samuel Pryor*, deceaſed. Six Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond and good Security to the Adminiſtrator. All Sums under twenty Shillings for ready Money. WILL PRYOR, Adminiſtrator.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Northampton*, about the 27th of *November* laſt, a Negro Fellow named JACOB, about twenty four Years of Age, middle ſized, very black, and ſmooth faced, with little or no Beard, has a Stoppage in his Speech, and if ſtrictly examined, or ſuddenly aſked a Queſtion, cannot directly give an Anſwer. He is ſuppoſed to be carried acroſs the Bay by a certain Perſon who frequently paſſes and repaſſes from the eaſtern Shore to *Norfolk* and *Portſmouth*. Whoever ſecures him ſo that he may be reſtored to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS for his Trouble, and all reaſonable Expenſes allowed, if he is taken on the weſtern Shore. I will give TWENTY PISTOLES on Conviction of the Perſon who took him away.

8 JOHN STRATTON.

THOSE indebted to *Robert* and *Robert Bogle* and *Scott*, of *London*, Merchants, are deſired to take Notice that if they fail to diſcharge their reſpective Balances before, or at, this next *April* General Court, the Subſcriber (who will then attend, and is now furniſhed with their ſeveral Accounts, properly authenticated) will immediately commence Suits, without Reſpect to Perſons. The Indulgence already granted, he hopes, when conſidered, will induce them to prevent this diſagreeable Meaſure. WILLIAM BOGLE.

To be SOLD *at the* POST OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURG,

DOCTOR *Chandler*'s Anſwer to the Objections and Miſrepreſentations of Doctor *Chauncy*, and others, in Regard to the propoſed AMERICAN EPISCOPATE. Two Volumes, Price ſeven Shillings.

An ADDRESS from the CLERGY of NEW YORK and NEW JERSEY to the EPISCOPALIANS in VIRGINIA, occaſioned by ſome late Tranſactions in that Colony relative to an AMERICAN EPISCOPATT. Price one Shilling and threepence.

HANOVER Town, *December* 23, 1771.

I INTEND for *England* immediately, and to return in the Spring. HARDIN BURNLEY, Junior.

N. B. STRAYED, or STOLEN, on the 25th of *September*, a ſorrel HORSE about five Feet high, with a light hanging Mane and Switch Tail, branded on the near Buttock RA, but not very plain, has a good Deal of White in his Face, two or three white Legs, his fore Hoofs much inclinable to ſplit, was ſhod before, and paces and gallops. Whoever brings me the ſaid Horſe ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, and FIVE POUNDS if the Thief is ſecured.

HARDIN BURNLEY.

LOST, *in* HAMPTON *Road*,

A YAWL belonging to the Brig *Molly*, of *Norfolk*, *Samuel Muchinſon* Commander. It is about eighteen Feet Keel, painted green above, and yellow below, a white Bottom, rows with ſix Oars, and had a Chain and Rope to her. Whoever delivers her to Mr. *Kilbee*, Merchant, in *Norfolk*, ſhall have a GUINEA Reward.

POETS CORNER.

On the First of JANUARY.

HAIL to the new born Year! adieu the laſt,
Since Life's a Dream, forgot as ſoon as paſt;
The future ſtill attracts, the preſent palls,
Spring's Proſpect pleaſes when the Snow Storm falls;
Yet when the Buds ſhoot forth in ſmiling May,
And the cool Breezes bleſs the pleaſing Day,
We tire with gazing on the Infant Flowers,
And long for greater Heats and Summer Showers.
Bright Summer comes, the purple Violet blows,
The bluſhing Poyney and the Moſs-grown Roſe;
The Peach unfolds her Bloſſom to the Noon,
And whiſpers to us, Harveſt will be ſoon:
We catch the Hint, no more the Blooms delight,
No longer flowery Orchards pleaſe the Sight;
We then anticipate rich Autumn's Store,
And long as much as for the Spring before;
We whet the Sickle with impatient Sigh,
And wiſh, like Phaeton, to rule the Sky;
We gaze on every Cloud with anxious Fear,
And feel each Day the tall Wheat's ripening Ear.
It comes, the Ground yields up its golden Store;
What then can happy Mortals wiſh for more?
Not ſo our State, ſome Wiſh is ſtill behind,
Whether Spring breathes or Winter ſpurns the Wind:
We long impatient for the nitrous Cloud,
To fatten and prepare the Earth new plough'd;
Yet when the bleſs'd Phyſician, rob'd in White,
Falls over thick, we loſe our Tempers quite:
Oh! the poor Flocks awake our Diſcontent,
And then we curſe what Providence has ſent.
Be far from me ſuch Ways, let me enjoy
Each in the Seaſon, and no Care annoy;
In Winter friſking in a warm Array,
Make Exerciſe ſupply a warmer Day;
In Spring delight in liſtening to the Lark,
As I ſtray careleſs through the Lawn or Park;
In Summer's Heats ſolace me in the Shade,
And, warm like Summer, woo ſome warm-like Maid;
In Autumn taſte with Glee fair Autumn's Store,
And, bleſs'd in ſweet Content, deſire no more;
And as the Seaſons vary, and the Times,
Direct me ſtill with Exerciſe and Rhymes:
Thus ſhall each Day be like a New Year's Day,
And every ſmiling Month be ſweet as May.

Mr. BAKER, *Surgeon Dentiſt,*

BEGS Leave to inform the Gentry that he is now at Mr. *Maupin's*, in *Williamſburg*, and will wait on them on receiving their Commands. He cures the SCURVY in the GUMS, be it ever ſo bad; firſt cleans and ſcales the Teeth from that corroſive, tartarous, gritty Subſtance which hinders the Gums from growing, infects the Breath, and is one of the principal Cauſes of the Scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the Gums, ſo that many Peoples Teeth fall out freſh. He prevents Teeth from growing rotten, keeps ſuch as are decayed from becoming worſe, even to old Age, makes the Gums grow up firm to the Teeth, and renders them white and beautiful. He fills up, with Lead or Gold, thoſe that are hollow, ſo as to render them uſeful; it prevents the Air from getting into them, which aggravates the Pain. He tranſplants natural Teeth from one Perſon to another, which will be as firm in the Jaw as if they originally grew there, without any Ligament. He makes and fixes artificial Teeth with the greateſt Exactneſs and Nicety, without Pain or the leaſt Inconvenience, ſo that they may eat, drink, or ſleep, with them in their Mouths as natural Ones, from which they cannot be diſcovered by the ſharpeſt Eye. He diſplaces Teeth and Stumps, after the beſt and eaſieſt Methods, be they ever ſo deep ſunk into the Socket of the Gums. He has given ſufficient Proof of his Abilities in this Art to the principal Nobility, Gentry, and others, of *Great Britain*, *France*, *Ireland*, *Holland*, and other principal Places in *Europe* and *America*; alſo to upwards of two Thouſand Perſons in *New York* and *Boſton*.

N. B. His DENTRIFICE is quite free from any corroſive Preparation, will reſtore the Gums to their priſtine State, will prevent the Toothach, and render the Breath delicately ſweet, if the tartarous Subſtance is off the Teeth, and will remedy all thoſe Diſorders that are the Conſequence of ſcorbutick Gums. It may be had, with proper Directions, at his Lodgings; each Pot is ſealed with his Coat of Arms, as in the Margin of the Directions, to prevent Fraud.

LOST, on *Saturday* the 14th of this Inſtant *(December)* from on Board the Brigantine *Alice*, *George Carlton* Maſter, in *Lynhaven* Bay, nearly oppoſite to *Crump*'s Hill, an ANCHOR of about eight Hundred Weight, with a new ten Inch CABLE, on which was a Buoy and two empty Barrels, and a Buoy on the Anchor. At the Time they were loſt Cape *Henry* bore E. S. E. diſtant about two Leagues, and Crump's Hill S. S. E. about the ſame Diſtance. Whoever finds them, and will deliver them to us at *Norfolk*, ſhall be paid the cuſtomary Salvage. JAMES & JOHN TAYLOR.

JAMES HALDANE, COPPER SMITH *and* BRASS FOUNDER *from* Philadelphia, *in* Church *Street*, *near the Church*, Norfolk,

MAKES and ſells all Sorts of COPPER and BRASS WORK, namely, Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers and Hatters Coppers, Capuchin Plate Warmers, Tea Kitchens, all Sorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, *Dutch* Ovens, Tea Kettles, Saucepans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, Braſs Mill Work, Furniture for Coach and Chair Harneſs, Fenders, Andirons, Candleſticks, Cocks, *&c.* at the moſt reaſonable Rates. Alſo tins and mends all Sorts of old Copper and Braſs Kitchen Work, and gives the beſt Prices for old Copper, Braſs, Pewter, or Lead. 12

*** All Orders from the Country will be punctually attended to.
N. B. *He deals for Caſh, or Country Produce.*

DECEMBER 10, 1771.

THIS is to inform thoſe who bought Lands of me that I ſhall attend at *Culpeper* Courthouſe from the 10th to the 14th of *April* next, in Order to make Deeds to the ſeveral Purchaſers, and to receive the Money due on their Bonds; which if they fail in, they may expect to be immediately ſued.
ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD.

PISCATAWAY (in *Eſſex*) *December* 20, 1771.

HAVING diſcontinued the Store kept at *Tappahannock* on my Account, I have opened, this Fall, a large and genteel Aſſortment of GOODS, lately imported from *London*, at my Landing, on *Piſcataway* Creek, about a Mile from the Mouth of it; where all Perſons may be ſupplied on very low Terms for Caſh, Tobacco, Corn, Plank, Shingles, or Staves, as well as on Credit.
4‖ MERIWETHER SMITH.

NORFOLK, *December* 26, 1771.

THE TALLOW CHANDLER's Buſineſs is ſtill carried on by the Subſcriber, at the NORTH AMERICAN Coffeehouſe, in *Church* Street; where he makes and ſells the beſt moulded CANDLES at ten Pence Halfpeny a Pound by the Box, dipped Ditto at nine Pence Halfpeny. Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on his utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction.
ROGER PEARSE.

*** He keeps genteel LODGINGS for Gentlemen, with good Stables and Proviſion for Horſes.

THE Creditors of *Anthony M'Kittrick*, and Company, being diſappointed in the Meeting propoſed at the *October* Court, all Perſons who have any Demands againſt that Company are deſired to ſend an Account of their Claims to the Subſcriber, at *Fredericksburg*, before the *April* Court, when a Dividend is intended to be made HENRY MITCHELL.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *William Stith*, deceaſed, to be ſold on the Premiſes, on *Tueſday* the 5th of *February* next, altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers, about fifteen Hundred Acres of LAND on *Herring* Creek, in *Charles City* County, with eaſy Payments, which will be made known at the Day of Sale. Good Security will be required.
ROBERT WALKER, Executor.

To be SOLD,

THE Plantation whereon my deceaſed Father lived, in *Charles* Pariſh, *York* County, containing two Hundred and thirty ſix Acres, with a Brick Houſe and ſeveral Outhouſes; it lies convenient to Church, Mills, Fiſh, and Oyſters. A good Title will be made, and the Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *William Stevenſon*, Merchant, in *York* Town, to Mr. *Alexander Graham*, Merchant, at the Halfway Houſe between *York* and *Hampton*, who lives near the Plantation, or to me, in *Mecklenburg*.
JOHN TABB.

To be SOLD, *at Colonel* Boſwell's, *in* Hanover *County, on* Tueſday *the* 14*th of* January,

A TRACT of LAND belonging to *Nathaniel Weſt Dandridge*, Eſquire, which is laid off in convenient Lots. A ſufficient Title will be made, and twelve Months Credit allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond and Security to JOHN JOHNSON.

For SALE, *and to be entered on immediately*,

TWO Tracts of LAND, one of which contains nine Hundred and fifty Acres, and the other four Hundred, lying on the Branches of *Slate* River, in the County of *Buckingham*, with all neceſſary Houſes for Cropping, and is convenient to Church, Mill, and Courthouſe. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes. WILLIAM SALLIE, Senior.

ANY Perſon well qualified for a BOOK-KEEPER, on Application to Meſſieurs *Purdie & Dixon*, will meet with good Encouragement.

RUN away from the Poor Houſe belonging to St. *Paul*'s and St. *Martin*'s Pariſhes, *Hanover* County, in *November* 1770, an outlawed Negro named PHILL, about five and thirty Years of Age, middle ſized, of a yellow Complexion, an artful, ſmooth, talkative Fellow, and probably may endeavour to paſs for a Freeman. He has worked ſome Time at the Carpenter's and Cooper's Trades, but knows very little of either. He formerly belonged to the late Speaker *(Robinſon)* of *King* and *Queen*. When he went away he had on the uſual Negro Dreſs, and ſtole ſundry other Clothes. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS Reward, if he is taken in the Colony, and EIGHT POUNDS if out thereof.***—Maſters of Veſſels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country.
JOHN LAWRENCE.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Charlotte* Courthouſe, on the 4th of this Inſtant *(December)* a white HORSE about five or ſix Years old, four Feet ten Inches high, paces and trots, one of his fore Hoofs is black, and the reſt white, ſhod before, and branded on the near Shoulder G. Whoever brings the ſaid Horſe to me, upon *Ward*'s Fork, in *Charlotte* County, or gives me ſuch Intelligence as will enable me to get him again, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, if he is taken in the Colony, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out thereof, beſides FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief.
‖ GEORGE HANNAH.

For CHARTER *to* SPAIN, PORTUGAL, *or any Port in* BRITAIN,

THE Snow BETSEY, Burthen about two Hundred and fifty Hogſheads of Tobacco, a ſtrong new Veſſel, and built purpoſely for the Grain Trade. For Terms apply to Mr. *Gavin Lawſon*, Merchant, in *Falmouth*, or to the Subſcriber, in *Northumberland*.
5 ROBERT GILMOUR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 19, 1771.

WHEREAS the Revenues of the College, unleſs more Care and Exactneſs be uſed in the Collection of them, cannot continue equal to the Expenſes; and whereas a conſiderable Amount is due to the College, which ariſes from ſmall Sums eaſy to be paid by each individual Debtor, all Perſons concerned are therefore deſired to take Notice of the following Regulations, paſſed at a late Meeting of the Preſident and Maſters:

If any Perſon who owes Money to the College on Bond does not either pay off all the Intereſt, that is or ſhall be due, on or before the 10th of *May* next, or in the mean Time give a new Bond, with approved Security, for the whole Debt, both Principal and Intereſt, his Bond ſhall be put into a Lawyer's Hand on the ſaid 10th of *May*, with Orders to bring Suit, and obtain Satisfaction for it as ſpeedily as the Forms of Law will permit. If, after the ſaid 10th of *May*, the Intereſt due on any Bond be not regularly paid, at the Expiration of each Year, the Bond ſhall be put in Suit without farther Notice or Delay.

A ſalutary Order of the Viſiters and Governours, directing every Boarder, on his Admiſſion into the College, to pay for ſix Months Board in Advance, is evaded and rendered nugatory if the like Sum be not paid per Advance by every Boarder at the End of each Half Year. All, therefore, who are in Arrears for Board, are required to diſcharge them by the ſaid 10th of *May*. On Failure, the Boarder ſhall be diſmiſſed from the College until the Accounts againſt him be diſcharged, or recovered by Suit. And after the 10th of *May* next, if Payment for Board in Advance, as above mentioned, be neglected, the Boarder ſhall not be ſuffered to continue in the College for more than one Month after ſuch Neglect, but ſhall, in that Time, be ſent away with his Account, and ſhall not be received again till it be diſcharged.

All Surveyors who have not ſettled with the Burſar of the College, for all their publick and private Surveys ſince the General Court in *April* laſt, are required to ſettle with him before the 10th of *May* next, under the Penalty of being ſuperſeded, and having their Bonds ſued. If among theſe Surveyors there be any from whom Nothing is due to the College, it is demanded of them, under the ſame Penalty, to tranſmit to the Burſar atteſted Declarations of there being Nothing due from them to the College. And, after the 10th of *May* next, if any Surveyor ſhall omit ſending atteſted Accounts or Declarations (as above ſpecified) annually, he ſhall be ſuperſeded, and have his Bond ſued.

That this Advertiſement may not be treated with that Contempt which ſeveral Notices of the like Kind have met with, and that no Body may hereafter plead Want of due Information concerning the Premiſes, this Advertiſement is to be printed weekly in the Gazette until the 10th of *May* next enſuing. By Order of the Preſident and Maſters.
ROBERT MILLER, Burſar.

RUN away, ſome Time in *April* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Man named DAVID (alias *David Goſce*) about thirty Years old, five Feet nine or ten Inches high, remarkably well made, has loſt one or both of his great Toes by being Froſt-bitten, one Finger next the little One has been hurt, which occaſions it to ſtand erect, and has loſt ſome of his Teeth. He had on, when he went away, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, and an Oſnabrug Shirt. Whoever brings him to me, in *Lunenburg*, ſhall have five Pounds Reward.
‖ WARREN BEUFORD.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a brindled HEIFER with a Slit and Half Crop on the upper Side of the right Ear, and a Hole and Half Crop in the left. ‖ BENJAMIN BRANCH.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a ſorrel Mare with a Star in her Forehead, a Snip on her Noſe, branded on the near Buttock P, and on the near Shoulder H K. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds five Shillings. THOMAS BOLLING.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a ſmall bay HORSE with a Star in his Forehead, a Sprig Tail and ſhort Mane, and branded on the near Shoulder ɔ. Poſted, and appraiſed to twenty five Shillings.
‖ WILLIAM JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a young bay HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, the left hind Leg white, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifteen Pounds. ‖ SAMUEL LUCAS.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a ſmall brindled and white HEIFER, and a ſmall red and white STEER, both marked with a Crop and two Slits in the right Ear, and an Underkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to one Pound ſeventeen Shillings and Sixpence.
‖ NATHANIEL HOOD.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a ſmall black HORSE four Feet four or five Inches high, about fourteen Years old, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock I S. Poſted, and appraiſed to four Pounds. ‖ EDWARD WALKER.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a reddiſh brindled STEER with a white Spot on his Forehead and down his Face, ſome White on his Belly, a Crop in both Ears, and a Slit in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds ten Shillings. ‖ THOMAS RAILEY.

TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a dark bay HORSE about five or ſix Years old, paces and trots, has a ſmall Star in his Forehead, and had a Bell on. Poſted, and appraiſed five Pounds ten Shillings.
‖ JOHN RISK.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a red and white STEER with two ſmooth Crops, a Hole in the left Ear, and two Slits in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to three Pounds.——Alſo a white BARROW with a Bob Tail, and marked with a ſmooth Crop in the right Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to twenty Shillings. ‖ JOHN ARCHER.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND lying on *Sandy* Creek, in *Pittſylvania* County, containing twelve Hundred Acres, a conſiderable Part of which is low Ground, being the Land which lately belonged to Mr. *William Kennon*, of *Charles City*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas Yuille*, in *Pittſylvania*, or to
CABIN POINT, *Dec.* 14. 6 JAMES BELSCHES.

For SALE,

THIRTEEN Hundred and thirty five Acres of LAND, with three Plantations thereon, lying in *Nanſemond* County, within ſeven Miles of *Suffolk*. Alſo two Hundred and fifty Acres within eight Miles of *Hog Iſland*, in *Surry* County, convenient to *James* River, and well improved. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms, and be ſhown the Land, by applying to the Subſcriber, who lives on the laſt mentioned Tract. 4‖ THOMAS NEWBY, Junior.

To be LET *on* LEASE,

A VERY large and commodious HOUSE in the Town of *Peterſburg*, built for a Tavern, and well fitted for that Buſineſs; it is two Stories high, has a Number of very convenient Lodging Rooms, and large and ſmall Rooms for the Entertainment of Gueſts. Any Perſon qualified for the Buſineſs of a Tavern Keeper, with a proper Capital, may find this as advantageous a Situation as any on the Continent. Apply to the Subſcriber, who lives on the Premiſes.
Tf THOMAS EGLETON.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing five Hundred and forty three Acres, on *Butterwood*, in *Amelia* County, formerly belonging to Mr. *Samuel Gordon*, of *Blandford*. The Land is good, and there are valuable Improvements on it. Alſo to be let on Leaſe, or ſold, two LOTS in the Town of *Blandford*, on *Appomattox* River, at preſent in the Occupation of Mr. *Patrick Ramſay*, with a Storehouſe, and every other neceſſary Building for a Merchant in conſiderable Buſineſs.——For Terms apply to
PETERSBURG, *November* 10. Tf JERMAN BAKER.

To be SOLD, *altogether, or in Lots*,

ABOUT two Thouſand ſeven Hundred Acres of good LOW GROUNDS on both Sides of *Roanoke* River, and two Hundred Acres of HIGH LAND two Miles diſtant, lying in the Counties of *Halifax* and *Bertie*, twenty five Miles below the Town of *Halifax*, *North Carolina*. There are about ſix Hundred Acres of the Land cleared, with an Apple Orchard, a good Dwellinghouſe, Dairy, Smokehouſe, Negro Quarters, *&c.* Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Prince George*.
Tf RICHARD KIDDER MEADE.
N. B. There is a good FISHERY on the ſaid Land.

For SALE,

THE LAND whereon I live, in *Middleſex*, containing about two Thouſand two Hundred Acres, in good Order for Cropping, with Orchards and Buildings equal to any in the Colony; alſo thirteen Hundred Acres on the River *Piankatank*, in the County of *Glouceſter*, with a Mill, and good Orchards. The Stocks, which are very large, may be had with the Lands. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Tf AUGUSTINE SMITH.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol *October* 14, 1771.

James Agar, Eſquire, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Plaintiff, againſt *Lewis Burwell Martin*, of the ſaid Kingdom, and *William Harriſon*, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Defendant *Martin* being beyond Sea, and not having entered his Appearance according to the Rule of this Court, on the Motion of the Plaintiff, it is ordered that the other Defendant, who hath Effects of the ſaid *Martin* in his Hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, except purſuant to former Decrees againſt him, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch Effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of Value ſufficient to ſatisfy the Demand of the Plaintiff, unto the ſaid Plaintiff, upon his giving Security to the Clerk of this Court for the Return of ſuch Effects, in ſuch Manner, and to ſuch Perſons, as the Court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered, that the ſaid Defendant *(Lewis Burwell)* do appear here on the firſt Day of the next Court, to anſwer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after divine Service, in the Pariſh of *St. Anne*, in the County of *Albemarle*, and poſted up at the front Door of the Capitol, in the City of *Williamſburg*.
8 BEN: WALLER.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Lancaſter*, on the 24th of *December* laſt, a Negro Man named WILL, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, between thirty and forty Years of Age, but looks older than what he really is. He has been at Work in *Norfolk* for ſome Time paſt, and went by the Name of *William Moore*, as a Freeman. He is a very good Hoſtler and Gardener; and what may detect him ſooner, he is very fond of Liquor, and when drunk very quarrelſome and ſaucy. Whoever will ſecure him in any Jail, and give me Intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS, and if brought to me FIFTEEN POUNDS, paid on the Delivery of the Negro.
Tf JOHN WORMELEY.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.